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Food is a Weapon

"In this time of crisis, food is a weapon against Hitlerism just as much as munitions, and food will continue to be a weapon in all efforts toward insuring a more orderly, prosperous, and peaceful world," wrote President Roosevelt in a recent letter to Secretary Wickard. Highlighting some of the features of the farm defense program commended by the President are the pictures on this page and that of the Corn Belt farmer on the COVER PAGE. To the Secretary and those working on the farm defense programs with him, the President wrote:

"I know you will not hesitate to increase production of vital food to the extent necessary to protect ourselves against existing emergencies and prospective emergencies of the future. I am well aware that the farm programs are flexible. * * * The Ever-Normal Granary is a part of the programs, and because of the Granary we have today the feed which enables us to produce additional quantities of food."

(1) "When democracy has been in danger our farmers always have rallied to its defense and they always will. All they ask in return for their increased production is fair prices and assurances of protection after the emergency has passed. I think farmers should have these assurances insofar as we are able to give them."



(2) "We need not only abundant production for ourselves and for other nations resisting aggression, but we need reserves to meet emergencies which can as yet be only dimly foreseen."

(3) "Thus far in this war, we have not needed a food administration, and I see no reason to believe we will need

one in the future. Agriculture is meeting the situation much more satisfactorily by increasing production in an orderly way so that our own needs, and the needs of our friends can be met without causing scarcity or unduly high prices."

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Extension Agents and Defense

PAUL H. APPLEBY, Under Secretary of Agriculture

■ "In some sections of the United States the war raging in Europe has caused severe hardships and great financial loss, while in others its first result at least has been considerable gain. It has borne heavily on the southern cotton farmer . . . It has operated to stimulate the production of foodstuffs; and to producers of such commodities it has, in the main, brought increased prices."

Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston wrote that in 1915. In the same report to the President, he emphasized the significance of the Agricultural Extension Act of 1914 and saw great promise in the fact that all States had accepted the provisions of the act and were laying foundations for extension work.

In April of 1917 when the United States declared war, there were 2,149 extension agents, 1,461 of them being county agents, 545 home demonstration agents, and 143 agents working with boys' and girls' clubs. When the armistice was signed there were 5,218 extension agents over the country—2,732 county agents, 1,724 home demonstration agents, and 762 workers in farm youth clubs.

Of their work, Secretary Houston said: "It would be almost easier to tell what these men and women did not do than to indicate the variety and extent of their operations." He was right. Extension agents were the main link between the Federal Government and farmers. They not only crusaded, taught, persuaded, and demonstrated for more food for the allies but also lent their efforts all along the line of defense, selling liberty bonds, cooperating in Red Cross drives, helping to unwind the transportation tangle, and so on. Demands were made of them far beyond their normal duties. But they, as much as anybody, helped to win the war by organizing and mobilizing agriculture.

Today, an extension agent who served during the World War I could almost say, "This is where I came in." The challenge to the Nation today is the same threat of tyranny, sharpened and magnified, that we answered in 1917-18. The question again is whether or not the democracies can meet the



"The educational requirements and opportunities of the agricultural defense program are staggering," says Under Secretary Appleby in this revealing statement of the whole agricultural defense picture and the extension agent's part in it.

needs of the times with enough power, enough production, and enough unity. The job to be done in agriculture is similar to the job that a brand new extension system faced 25 years ago. Food was needed to win the war then. "Food will win the war and write the peace," says Secretary of Agri-

culture Wickard now. The details of the need are different—where wheat was of primary concern then, pork, milk, butter, and eggs are at the head of the "must" list today. The tools for the job today are somewhat better; we have more of them, and we have more experience and skill in their use. But education, swift and effective means of disseminating facts to the 6½ million farm families, is still a basic implement and is still wielded potently by the extension agent.

America's job as a whole is much more complex and intricate than it was in 1917. Civilization itself is a process of complexity, and that process has gone forward in recent decades at a speed far ahead of anything in earlier years. The materials with which the war is being fought are much more highly specialized, much more complex than materials used in World War I. Organizing the present defense efforts is a stupendously more intricate job than was the job of 1917-18; it is tremendously bigger than any other management job ever attempted in the western world. It must be integrated with the enormous and enormously complex management job of which Britain is carrying the brunt.

American agriculture's job similarly is more complicated than it was in 1914-18. Many of the agricultural factors are different. It will not be so simply a job of producing as much more as possible of practically everything. The task of relating agricultural activity to other defense activity will be more complicated in proportion to the increase in complication of the other activity. Elements in each particular picture will be harder to explain, because more involved. What Hitler has done to old war techniques has its impact on every phase of the defense effort.

The first job of agriculture in the months ahead is to produce the food and fiber required by the industrial and military effort. Agriculture's salient of this battle line is not spectacular. Hogs, chickens, and cows don't make as much of a military show as airplanes, tanks, and destroyers. But they are just as

important from the standpoint of security for the democracies. It isn't a simple job. We have to take Britain's needs into account as well as our own; her needs are complex and, to a degree, uncertain and changing. Conditions may change rapidly. For example, we are in the most rapid expansion in our domestic market in history as men go back to work or begin to draw higher wages. Much of this added demand is falling on the same list of farm products that Britain needs vitally. But we can't fall down on the job, no matter what is needed.

The responsibility of agriculture goes beyond producing food. It has to be produced in relation to the need for it, and it has to be supplied in proper balance to the people who need it. We have come to realize more of the implications of surpluses side by side with underfed people; we know that a nation cannot be well defended unless it is well fed. Through the ever-normal granary program to produce balanced supplies, through surplus-removal programs and the food-stamp plan to get these foods to the people who need them, through cooperation in the national campaign to raise the nutritional standards of the American people, agriculture is aiding the Nation to meet the nutritional requirements of total defense.

Another job of agriculture—a traditional one—is supplying manpower. The tide of farm boys and girls to the towns and cities, to the production lines and offices, is in flood again, adding needed brains and brawn to the defense work. For their own welfare, and for the greatest contribution to defense, they should be grounded in the knowledge and the skills that will make them most useful. From the beginning, extension has considered its work with farm boys and girls as one of the most significant phases of its program.

Keep Information Channels Open

Among the most important obligations of agriculture is keeping thoroughly informed. All up and down the line we must keep information channels operating effectively. One of the most serious criticisms leveled against the democracies in the early days of the war was that their intelligence services were poor. And by that I mean not merely military intelligence, but information that would make it possible for the people in general to form good judgments. We have seen nation after nation fall to the conquerors because the leaders and the mass of people were not aware of impending dangers until it was too late. We simply cannot afford to let that happen here. In agriculture we must know what is happening, what it means, what our needs are going to be, and be ready for any turn of events.

To be in a constant state of readiness requires careful planning at local, State, and national levels. It requires dovetailing of agricultural facts and plans into the pattern of national planning. A splendid piece of

work along this line is the recent study of impacts of defense made by farm men and women, assisted by administrative and technical workers of State, Department of Agriculture, and other agencies. This far-reaching study, covering the whole range of defense needs in agriculture, as seen through the eyes of people at the grass roots, is an example of a process that must continue, month by month, taking account of new information and new situations.

Finally, agriculture is making and will have to make sacrifices. Some of these will be offset by gains. Some won't. Wheat and cotton farmers, for example, may have to make sharp adjustments to compensate for their lost foreign markets. Farmers in general will have to do without many articles that are scarce; they may have to patch up their old machinery and make it do, because steel is needed for defense. They may be called upon to lengthen their already long hours to produce more needed products. Some farmers are being moved off of the lands they have tilled for many years to make way for defense projects. At times, prices of things farmers buy may get out of adjustment with the things they sell.

Eyes on Objectives

The Department of Agriculture, of course, is seeking to minimize the unfavorable impacts of the defense program wherever possible, to maintain the farm gains that have been made, and to direct defense efforts, wherever possible, toward the basic objectives of conservation of the soil, preservation of the family farm, and a fair share of the national income for agriculture. We know that a strong, healthy, and prosperous agriculture is part of a strong defense. And a strong agriculture implies a unified agriculture, one that keeps its eyes on major objectives and does not waste its time or strength in needless argument, or in sectional jealousy.

The Department of Agriculture is using all of its machinery in the defense program. When a particular job is to be done, the agency or agencies which seem best able to carry it out are enlisted for the work.

The Secretary's staff arm in defense work is the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, which was set up in the Department as a result of President Roosevelt's orders of May 5 to take over functions which previously were assigned to the Division of Agriculture of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

The Defense Relations Office serves as a clearing house to bring into focus agricultural needs and problems of the defense program; it acts as liaison agent between the Department and the Office of Emergency Management, the Department of War and Navy, and other defense agencies; it assists in planning defense adjustments in the work of the Department. This office, then, is an ad-

visory, policy, liaison unit, and does not carry out "action" programs. That is left to the agency that has the facilities for the particular job. For example, in meeting the critical vegetable oils shortage, the Office of Defense Relations found that increased production of soybeans for oil was advisable. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics was asked to muster the data to show all the facts and needs. The actual work of carrying out the program for diversion of soybeans to oil is being handled by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Agricultural Defense Boards in each State and county have much the same function at each level as the Office of Defense Relations has in the Department. Made up of administrative heads of Department programs and of extension representatives, they provide a special defense channel and special defense coordinating mechanism up and down through the whole agricultural structure.

These State and county defense boards represent the Department not as a group of agency or bureau representatives, but as a whole. Their relationship to extension agents is exactly the same as that of the Department to extension. County agents are members of county defense boards; the State director of extension is a member of the State board. Thus extension representatives participate in all activities of the boards and are able to provide the boards the advantage of the many special services they have to offer in the field of information and education.

As Good Public Servants

There is no doubt that most extension agents regard themselves as public servants and assume the attitudes and responsibilities that good public servants must assume. They realize that their decisions and actions spread as a ripple on a pond and affect the whole group of people around them. They know that individual prejudices and predilections must be banished in favor of a conscientious objectiveness. They know that they must be ready to balance off the many pressures that will come to bear on them, weighing individual and local welfare against the over-all needs of the defense effort. They must be tolerant, knowing that in times of great emergency there must be simplification and speed-up of governmental processes, that some of the niceties and special adaptations to local and individual conditions must be swept aside in favor of pushing straight down the line toward major goals. They must realize that the Department's decisions are made in view of facts and plans brought up from the grass roots but must also be tempered by dictates of Congress and by national military and industrial needs which have to be brought into focus in Washington.

The job is extremely difficult, but the opportunity is supremely challenging.

Increase in Food Buying Is Urged To 'Eat Farmer Into Prosperity'

Mrs. Jones Explains to Mrs. White What 'Food for Defense' Means; Month Set Aside to Aid in Making Dent in Surpluses

By MARY M. LEAMING

Surplus Potatoes Welcomed by Cook; Recipes Available

Serving potatoes every day this week? Of course you are! Why? For three good reasons: First, because everybody, old or young, likes potatoes; secondly, potatoes, according to nutritionists, make a definite contribution to make a good diet at low cost; and third, potatoes are a special item on this week's surplus list and therefore a good buy for all.

Home Makers Question Box

Editor's Note: Signed queries on homemaking problems will be answered by Mary M. Leaming, who is the Camden county home demonstration agent. Address letters to Miss Leaming.

Cutting Your Food Costs

With the Camden County Extension Service \$10.50-to-\$11.00-a-Week Menus Prepared by M. M. Leaming, home demonstration agent, for a family of two adults and two children.

Seasonable Fruit or Tomato, Juice
Cereal with Top Milk
Or Eggs
Toast or Bread with Butter or Jam
Milk or Cocoa for the Children
Coffee for the Adults

Sunday
Dinner: Roast leg of lamb, oven browned potatoes, spiced baked onions, fresh garden salad, strawberry short cake, coffee, milk.
Supper: Dark bread peanut butter sandwiches, carrot sticks, fruit.

umns, official requests of the Secretary of Agriculture were discussed and interpreted for practical use under local conditions. No special following had to be built up—readers looked for the column regularly, as was proved by their requests.

Results? The extension office has rendered service to hundreds who would not have attended meetings—who could not leave small children, who worked during the day, or who could not afford the bus fare sometimes necessary to get to meetings, as well as to hundreds who would never have known of the existence of such a service but who are now class members or cooperators.

The copy as written has obviously appealed to the low-income group. The following letters are typical of many:

"I should appreciate a menu for 10 people ranging in age from 1 to 42 years, lunches carried by 6 on a budget of \$12 to \$13 weekly."

"In reading the *Courier* this evening, I find a question I have so often thought of asking—the working out of a food budget. My allowance is \$20 a week, received every 2 weeks. I usually pay milk, bread, and other food bills this way. At the end of 2 weeks I find myself short and feel that this could be avoided if I could budget this \$40. There are six of us in the family, three adults and three husky children. I pack one lunch daily and pay 60 cents weekly insurance, a bill of \$2 weekly which will be settled soon, also telephone amounting to \$3.50 monthly. There is no garden, and there are no special diets. Any help you could give me so that I may have nourishing meals for all will be greatly appreciated."

It is obvious, too, that the news copy is followed by the young homemaker and the prospective homemaker. The following excerpt is typical:

"Please send me 'Meals for Two' and any other material you would give to a bride. I do need assistance. Have you any budget helps, such as how to plan a budget and what percentage to allot for various items?"

Through the columns people have learned of the wide scope of services attainable through the Extension Service and its supporting agencies in the United States Department of Agriculture and the college. Service rendered means support for this office—prestige, good will, and increasing appropriations.

Newspapers and food-for-defense campaigns must work together if any appreciable percentage of the total population of urban areas are to know and appreciate farm and industrial food problems in relation to nutrition, general homemaking problems, and total defense.

■ More than 30 North Dakota counties are operating portable sheep-dipping equipment to control ticks.

a weekly low-cost menu; and (6) a feature story on any subject the home demonstration agent deemed wise.

Response was immediate. There was no need to worry about reader reaction. It grew. One week's copy has brought in as high as 800 fan letters.

The feature story particularly drew much comment. In it each week are two characters: Mrs. White, the bride, inexperienced and typical in reaction; and her next-door neighbor, Mrs. Jones, an intelligent, experienced homemaker, who has made a study of nutritional problems from a practical standpoint.

One woman wrote: "I am a Mrs. White. How I wish I lived next door to Mrs. Jones!" Another: "The Mrs. Jones stories are such a painless way to get such a lot of useful information." Other communications frequently say: "Send me the recipes Mrs. Jones used for potatoes" or whatever the current subject discussed involved.

When the local Philadelphia food-for-defense campaign, inaugurated by SMA last March, came along, I merely had to write the copy from the angle of using surplus commodities. The feature story explained the objectives; the box offered recipes using surplus commodities. Readers' questions naturally turned to use of suggested products; local farmers selling surplus commodities to the Government were glad to see their products pushed in the informational stories.

Time went on. Through newspaper col-

The Newspaper Works for Me

MARY M. LEAMING, Home Demonstration Agent, Camden County, N. J.

■ How do you make a dent in the thinking of the people with regard to nutrition when you are only one agent in a big urban county like Camden County, N. J.? This was the question that faced me 2 years ago. Only 1 pair of hands and a population of 200,000. Meetings were well attended; local leadership was good, and support of local organizations was excellent; but current conditions made it urgent that an increasingly large number of people be reached.

The answer was the newspaper. Camden City has a large metropolitan paper, the *Camden Courier-Post*, the combined morning and afternoon circulation of which amounts to 90,000 daily, with the bulk of that circulation in Camden County.

With the cooperation of the extension editors at the college, a plan was evolved and presented to the newspaper management with whom most cordial relationships had previously been developed.

Acceptance of the plan meant the home demonstration agent's responsibility for seven columns of food-page material weekly—to be sent regularly, on time, and in proper form for publication. It was determined that this copy should include: (1) A "Homemakers' Question Box" composed of actual questions forwarded by readers; (2) timely informational stories relative to local New Jersey farm products and their use; (3) informational stories with regard to current food industry developments and their relation to the homemaker; (4) a weekly 3-inch box story offering a timely publication; (5)

Farming in a Vital Defense Area

W. GUY HOOD, County Agricultural Agent, Calhoun County, Ala.

■ The Coosa Valley of Alabama has been appropriately designated as one of the Nation's vital defense areas. This area is the South's major steel-producing center, being abundantly supplied with iron ore, coal, and limestone—the three essentials to steel manufacturing. There are also adequate facilities for aluminum production with plenty of bauxite and electrical energy. This area comprises the counties of Calhoun, Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair, Marshall, Talladega, Randolph, Shelby, and Coosa.

In August of 1940, as county agent of Calhoun County, I was called by the chairman of the military affairs committee of the Anniston Chamber of Commerce and asked to show a representative of the Army Ordnance Department possible areas in this county which might be suitable for the location of an ammunition depot. Frankly, such an experience and assignment was a little new, and my knowledge concerning an ammunition depot, terrain, and construction was limited. Nevertheless, the army colonel and I rode over the county as he started explaining the kind of location desired by the War Department. He stated that it should contain approximately 12,000 acres; it must border on a good, through highway, have main-line railroad connections, and be well drained and comparatively free of bed rock. It was preferable that it be largely wooded as a part of the concealment or camouflage of the storage pits or magazines.

Suitable Site Selected

Immediately I thought of an area near Bynum Station in this county. There were 12,000 acres of poor land, largely wooded, not too steep, and with all the other requirements. We drove around over this area for about 3 hours and talked with two leading farmers who were familiar with the entire terrain. About a month later an official announcement was made that this location had been selected as an ammunition depot.

About 2 weeks after this announcement, land purchase agents of the Soil Conservation Service assigned to the War Department started making appraisals of this land and taking options from farmers and others. Most of these options were accepted during October.

It was especially interesting to find that not a single farm owner's holdings had to be condemned for purchase. Condemnation proceedings were necessary in the case of one mineral land company which owned approximately one-fourth of the area.

Very soon after the announcement that 14,000 acres were to be purchased for an ammunition depot, an announcement came

from Washington to the effect that a shell-forging plant would be built near Gadsden in Etowah County. A thousand acres of land about 4 miles east of Gadsden were purchased for this project. This land likewise was of little value as farming land.

Around September 1 it was announced that beginning about October 15 the Twenty-seventh Division, composed mostly of New York Guard troops, would occupy Fort McClellan, located near Anniston. This division was to have approximately 18,000 men as compared with 10,000 men in the Fifth Division which trained at Fort McClellan the winter and spring of the year before. The Fifth Division had been housed largely in temporary quarters, and there were insufficient facilities to house 8,000 additional men.

To take care of this situation, authorizations were soon forthcoming from the War Department for 5 million dollars to be used in the construction and reconstruction of adequate facilities. During September, October, and November, there was a period of feverish activity with three 8-hour shifts employed in grading work, tent base construction, and all other types of building. Employment reached a peak of around 7,500 men during October.

During this 3-month period, Fort McClellan, formerly a regimental post, was turned into a permanent tent city. At this time industrial activity in this section was very good, and most of the steel and cotton mills were running at capacity. This meant that approximately two-thirds of those employed at Fort McClellan were farmers by trade. They took these defense jobs because wages were good and they saw more profit in defense employment than in staying at home to harvest their crops. In fact, they needed this extra money provided by defense employment so much that many of the women and children of these farm families had to work extra hours to gather the cotton, corn, and other crops.

I remember quite well talking with two farmers who had been employed for about 3 months at Fort McClellan. I asked them what they had done with their earnings. Both said, with a big smile, that they were out of debt for the first time since they had started farming some 12 or 15 years before. I can't say that everyone used his defense earnings to such good purpose, but a big majority of the employed farmers have made good use of their earnings.

Within 2 weeks after the arrival of the Twenty-seventh Division, around October 20, the 22,000 acres composing the original Fort McClellan was found to be inadequate for modern-day army maneuvers. Additional land had to be purchased or leased to provide the necessary training ground. This land

could not be too mountainous and must have sufficient cleared land for the proper maneuvering of a division in training and must be of sufficient length for target practice with guns of 155-millimeter size. The first area considered, adjoining Fort McClellan on the west, would have taken practically the heart of one of the best farming areas in Calhoun County. I was called in for a conference with Army officials and suggested another area a little farther west in the county. This was better land than that in the ammunition depot location, but at least 80 percent of it was of the semi-marginal type. Army officials made a complete study of this land and decided that it would be satisfactory. It contained 26,000 acres. Funds were soon appropriated, and land appraisal and options were largely completed by the first of March.

Defense Uses One-Tenth of Land

This made a total of some 40,000 acres recently purchased by the War Department comprising a little more than one-tenth of the land in Calhoun County. Many of the families in this maneuver area and artillery range had been in one location for years. I called meetings, and the necessity for the purchase was explained to the farm families concerned. The farm people took the fact that they must lose their lifetime homes with their chins up. There were no serious complaints.

But 40,000 acres cannot be purchased without removing many families. This last 26,000 acres meant that the Government, through the Extension Service and the Farm Security Administration, or by some means, must make some provisions for relocation. Farmers called on me for information on farms they might rent and farms they might buy. They wanted to know when they had to move and whether or not there was any possibility that the Government might not purchase the land after all.

I called on our director of extension, P. O. Davis, and explained the situation. He contacted the Alabama senators and representatives, and they in turn referred him to the National Defense Commission.

The first conference was held with local and State Farm Security Administration heads; J. T. Belue, a State extension representative who had had vast experience in the relocation work in the Tennessee Valley with the Tennessee Valley Authority; Arthur Ringland, representative of the Defense Commission, and me. This conference was of a general nature, as all the representatives attempted to find out what had been done in similar areas elsewhere and what might be

done here. Mr. Ringland was very sympathetic to the needs of the farm people and made a number of valuable suggestions. No concrete plans were made. But as a result of this conference we all saw that our weighty problems were to be followed by as many more.

Plans would have to be worked out for a complete survey of the farm families to be removed. In another conference with Farm Security Administration leaders and the Extension Service, it was decided that the Farm Security Administration would make the necessary surveys. While this work was being done, and pending further information, the county agent's office would furnish information available on farms for rent and sale.

Two weeks later, the Farm Security Administration was advised that it could make grants for moving those farmers who were unable to move themselves. This organization was likewise instructed to buy farm lands and to supply homes to those farmers who could not otherwise be relocated. To date, 5,000 acres of farm land have been purchased, and 40 families have been relocated in this manner in Calhoun County.

The vast majority of farmers who owned land in the purchased areas have been fairly well satisfied with the amount for which their land was appraised. After talking with farmers, I believe that the appraisals were about adequate. Land-appraisal prices, however, have not been nearly as high proportionately as other defense costs.

On January 3, announcement was made that a powder plant and a bag-loading plant would be built near Childersburg in Talladega County. This project was to cost around 70 million dollars and was to be completed within a 12-month period. About 20,000 people were to be employed in its construction and 10,000 employed in its operation. This was the really big rush job of this whole defense area; and Childersburg, a town of a few hundred, immediately became a boom town reminiscent of some of the western gold-rush days.

A total of 28,200 acres were selected to be purchased. Immediately following this announcement, a conference was held in my office in Talladega; and it was decided to hold meetings to notify the people that it would be necessary for them to find some place to which they could move. A survey was immediately started by the Farm Security Administration, and it was determined that there were 321 farm families living in this area. As this was a big rush job, the farmers worked feverishly to rent or buy places to which they could move, not only that they might evacuate in time but that they might get located in time to make a crop.

About March 15, War Department officials decided to take only 14,000 acres for the powder-plant development and to locate the bag-loading plant elsewhere. By this time,

most of the farmers had moved, rented other land, or purchased other places. Some had sold their work stock, cattle, and plow tools. No remuneration was made to these farmers for their loss, and the land originally optioned was turned back to them.

O. V. Hill, Talladega County agent, received numerous complaints concerning the losses suffered by the farmers who were told they would have to move and who had later been advised that their land would not be purchased after all. He also reports that it was necessary to condemn a large portion of the 14,000 acres finally purchased because farmers were not satisfied with the appraisals.

About April 1, a new site near Talladega in Talladega County was selected for the bag-loading plant. Three thousand acres were purchased for this project. Sixty farmers were living on this land, and they were notified to evacuate immediately. It was then too late to make crop preparations, and many of these families of necessity were given grants for subsistence from the Farm Security Administration, which advises that it has purchased 7,000 acres of land and has constructed 70 homes in Talladega County to take care of the immediate needs of families that could not otherwise be relocated.

Major construction activities started on the ammunition depot about March 1 and on the powder plant around April 1. At the present time 5,000 workers are employed at the ammunition depot and 15,000 on the powder plant. Of those employed, approximately 50 percent are farmers. The majority of the workers are from Alabama.

Relocated Farmers Given Preference

As previously agreed with defense officials, relocated farmers have been given preference on these two defense construction projects. Local leaders of organized labor have been very cooperative with the Extension Service in helping relocated farmers to find employment. On the other hand, there has been considerable complaint on the part of all farmers because they have been forced to join the union before they could be employed on one of the defense projects. All contractors holding defense contracts in Calhoun County have held contracts with local labor unions to supply all labor. Hence, all employees, whether relocated farmers or others, have had to join the union before being employed.

In addition to direct employment of farmers on defense projects, farm women within a 25-mile radius of these defense projects are renting rooms and supplying meals to defense workers.

Directly, agriculture in the Coosa Valley is suffering. With almost ideal spring-weather conditions, only about 85 percent of the land normally planted was cultivated. Farm leaders report an extreme shortage of harvest labor this fall. They do not see how they can pay a price for labor which will be competitive with defense labor. Prices of cotton

and other farm commodities are better, but for this immediate region, they are not yet high enough to keep the average farmer on the farm as long as defense jobs are available.



Louisiana's New Director

Louisiana's new director of the Agricultural Extension Division, Harry Clayton Sanders, has been identified with agricultural extension work in Louisiana since 1923, when he was appointed county agent in Bienville Parish. He filled that office for 5 years, when he was made district agent of the northwest district of the State in 1928, a post he held for 10 years. In 1938 he became State agent of the agricultural extension service, serving in that capacity until he was made acting director in October 1940, upon the resignation of J. W. Bateman.

Director Sanders is a native of north Louisiana, born at Hico, Lincoln Parish, February 19, 1898. He early decided to devote his life to agriculture, and during his high-school years he worked on farms. After graduating from Simsboro agricultural high school in 1916, he went to Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, where he received his degree of bachelor of science, majoring in agronomy and animal industry. He was joint owner of a farm in Bienville Parish from 1927 to 1931. During the first World War, he served his country at the officers' training camp at Camp Zacharay Taylor from October 6, 1916 to December 1, 1918. He received the master of arts degree from Louisiana State University in 1936, majoring in agricultural economics and rural sociology.

Everyday Nutrition Is Good Defense

**MRS. MARGUERITE DIXON, Home Demonstration Agent,
Tompkins County, N. Y.**

Low-income families in 25 communities in our county are taking a great interest in learning how to provide good nutrition for their families with low-cost and surplus foods. The idea was the outgrowth of the defense program and was made possible through the help of a county nutrition committee. After talking with the local welfare people, we chose the group receiving surplus foods as a starting point. The men at the Surplus Marketing Administration depot told us that many people were receiving surplus foods which were unfamiliar to them. One woman reported jars and jars of rolled wheat in her cellar as her family had grown tired of having it for breakfast. Others were feeding wheat cereal to their chickens and grapefruit to their hogs, and they refused to take packages of dried skim milk as they had no idea how to use it.

At first, my assistant and I made up sheets of recipes and suggestions for the use of the wheat cereal in cookies, brown bread, and desserts, and in quick breads in place of part of the flour. Recipes for other surplus farm products, such as rice, apples, dried peaches, raisins, prunes, beans, ham, and bacon, were also included.

Exchange Works Both Ways

Among suggestions made were the removal of mold from ham with vinegar and new ways to use edible wild greens in the spring, as well as full directions for using dried skim milk. The recipes and suggestions, together with samples of some of the products, were given out by home bureau women to the people who came in for surplus food orders. These folks were backward at first about taking the foods and recipes but soon came to look for them. Often some of them gave the home bureau women new ideas which were passed on through the next recipe sheets to the others. They said, for instance, that dried skim milk can be used to freshen salt pork; that wheat cereal can be made into a loaf, then sliced and fried or used in brown Betty, and among other things, what splendid pie the surplus dried peaches made.

The home bureau women gave out recipes and samples of food at the surplus foods depot during March and April. It is estimated that they reached some 500 families in the city of Ithaca and Tompkins County, but that was not enough. These people could not stay long enough to see a demonstration. The agent and her assistant, therefore, planned to carry the work further through demonstrat-

ing the use of low-cost and surplus foods and in planning a balanced day's meals in several points in each township of the county, as well as in the city of Ithaca.

The home bureau units arranged the meeting places for these demonstrations, brought in the people, and helped to spread information further among those who did not attend. The most cooperative groups were those where the home bureau members divided the community into sections. Each member visited the homes in her section to invite the families.

The meetings were held at some central meeting place, such as a grange hall, community hall, church basement, or school; and the home bureau women wore wash dresses, making the meetings informal enough so that the folks who really needed the information would feel free to come. The women had trouble at first in understanding that to invite people was not enough, that they had to be brought in, even if they lived just across the street; but when they realized this, there were more of those who needed information in the audiences. The hostess, usually the foods leader of the unit, baked brown bread and rolled wheat cookies to be sampled after they demonstrated the preparation of three meals for the day.

At the demonstrations, people were told who could get surplus foods and how to get them. This information was important, as so many thought that they had to be on relief to get food orders, whereas surplus foods are often actually the determining factor in keeping border-line families off the relief rolls. The surplus foods are available to old-age pensioners, those receiving aid to dependent children funds, and folks who are just having a hard time to make ends meet, as well as to relief clients. It is especially important to note that they are in addition to regular relief orders and do not in any way replace them. The surplus foods are also available to schools and other institutions and for demonstration purposes.

We tried hard to spread the gospel of the hot school lunch which the surplus foods have made possible for any school where the teachers, aided by trustees and parents, will arrange to take advantage of them.

One teacher, who started a hot lunch using surplus foods in her small rural school, reported that in 2 months' time every child in her class had gained from 4 to 14 pounds, and that there had been remarkable improvement in their school work. And, in addition, the children from a family of nine, whose in-

come was very low, reported far better meals at home since they had only to bring a loaf of bread as their share in the school lunch, now provided for by surplus foods.

The gains reported by teachers in county school children amount in some instances to as much in 3 months as a child would normally gain in a year.

The demonstrations showed how surplus and low-cost foods can be used in providing a day's balanced meals and stressed especially the use of wheat cereal and dried skim milk. The former was made up as a breakfast food, with chopped dried fruit in it to give variety and added food values; and also it was used in bread and cookies. The skim milk was used in recipes wherever milk was called for, as well as in cocoa and chocolate milk. This was done with a caution that chocolate is overstimulating for the young child. The surplus foods used were rice, wheat cereal, flour, eggs, lard, bacon, dried peaches, raisins, prunes, apples, grapefruit, and dried skim milk. These foods were supplemented by cabbage as a local surplus and therefore, low in cost; pork liver, a low-cost meat of especially high vitamin B content; canned tomatoes, which most folks in this locality put up for themselves and which are also cheap to buy; potatoes, onions, carrots and parsnips, and cottage cheese.

Costs of Menu Kept Low

Here is the day's menu which was prepared for the demonstration. The estimated cost is 25 to 30 cents per person per day. The leeway in the figure allows for prices in different localities. Twenty cents is about the bottom figure for feeding a person, whereas the U. S. Army is feeding its men in camp at about 42 cents a day.

Breakfast—wheat cereal with chopped prunes, French toast, grapefruit, bacon, milk or coffee.

Dinner—pork liver with tomatoes, potatoes and onions; salad of grapefruit, apples, and cabbage; brown bread, cottage cheese; and milk.

Supper—scrambled eggs and rice, carrots and parsnips, brown bread, milk, cookies, and apples.

Mimeographed sheets containing this menu and the daily food requirements for an individual were distributed as people gathered. The same daily food requirements were printed on a window-shade chart which was referred to throughout the demonstration in connection with the various foods.

Due to lack of refrigeration among the low-income groups, the proper preservation of food was stressed, particularly the drying of all sorts of fruit and vegetables when all the cans are full. Bulletins on food preservation and the New York State College of Agriculture plan for home and farm gardens were made available.

In order to give demonstrations in grange halls, masonic halls, community houses, par-

ish halls, and schools throughout the county, at least two-thirds of which had no running water, it was necessary to carry a complete kitchen. Thus, for the duration of the demonstrations, the county car resembled the equipage of an original tin-can tourist, complete with kerosene stove and oven, two baskets of supplies, a carton of dishes, and a crate of cooking utensils. Last, but not least, there were two cages of white rats, lent by the small-animal laboratory at Cornell University.

These two rats were 5 months old. One had had an adequate diet and the other a diet deficient in vitamin B₁. The former was sleek and happy and four times the size of the unfortunate brother. The rat on the B-deficient diet was small and nervous, had lost its appetite and sense of balance, and was in a generally weakened condition. These animals were used to show the importance of good nutrition.

Table Set Attractively

In addition to the cooking equipment and food, utensils were carried to set a family table, using oilcloth cover, tin plates and cups, three-for-10-cents glasses, and knives and forks and spoons, all from the 10-cent store. The importance of sitting down to regular meals was emphasized as opposed to the custom of eating on the run and at odd times as so many low-income families do, and to show how inexpensively an attractive table can be set.

To bake the brown bread, a tuna fish can was used, as a taller can would not fit between the shelves of the small oven. It was suggested by a public health nurse at one of the demonstrations that these cans, with the edges rolled by a good can opener, would make cereal dishes or soup bowls. She said: "I have just visited a family where the only dishes are two plates and a cup for the children and their parents to share."

A saucepan or dipper was shown, made by cutting open a No. 2 can, leaving the top attached about an inch, then bending the top back and rolling the edges under to form a smooth handle.

An orange crate was arranged to serve as a child's washstand, with a towel rack and soap dish. Some of the many uses of these versatile containers in creating storage spaces were explained. On the orange crate was hung a child's bib made after a 4-H Club pattern from a 10-cent turkish towel.

The bib was put on the first small child who came. Usually the child proudly showed the bib to the mothers and grandmothers present, and comments were heard as to plans for making similar bibs for their children or for church fairs. Pencil, shears, and paper were provided for patterns.

This bib and the orange-crate washstand served as entering wedges in getting the confidence and interest of the women and starting them to talk.

Other visual aids to stimulate the discussion of nutrition were the rats, charts, and bulletins on display.

Informal discussion during the demonstrations was sought so that the women could talk about the way they used the foods, sharing their ideas with each other. In this way the agent and her assistant were able to answer many questions on nutrition and preparation and to find out where more help was needed. Sometimes it was hard to start the women talking; but, surprisingly enough, often those receiving surplus foods, rather than the home bureau women, started and led the discussions.

At a large proportion of the meetings, the women who came took the recipe sheets and information about surplus foods to their neighbors and friends; and in several communities they began plans for a hot school lunch, using surplus foods. School principals have offered the use of the school for more demonstrations. Plans to further the school lunch program need to include the one- and the two-room school teachers, school trustees, and district superintendents, as well as the parents. It should be a cooperative community undertaking for the health of the

children, and the hot lunch should not stop with the closing of school.

Twenty-five demonstrations in all were given, 24 in Tompkins County and 1 in the adjoining county of Schuyler. The total attendance was 525 persons, with an average of 21.

The audiences were composed of those receiving surplus foods, others on low-income levels, and home bureau members, as well as home economics teachers, nurses, and the wives of local welfare officers. The schools were found to be the best places for these meetings, as people came there most naturally because their children attended them.

Judging from the contacts made at the surplus-foods depot and at demonstrations, we concluded that more families will be reached and more lasting impressions made on the food habits of the next generation through the follow-ups made possible by the school lunch than in one contact with a group of women primarily interested in new recipes.

If parents participate, frequently under instruction, in the preparation of the school lunch, there should be a carry-over into the homes of good practices in nutrition.

In Kentucky Homes

■ The annual meeting of the Kentucky Federation of Homemakers, held during farm and home week, offered an opportunity for the rural women in counties having home demonstration agents to review the accomplishments of the past year and to set new goals of achievement.

Foremost among the objectives set up for 1941 was cooperation of the homemakers in the national defense program. These objectives can be met by promoting discussion as a means of understanding the world in which we live, taking our part in that world, and utilizing all the health resources of the rural community as a means of making America strong, with emphasis on good nutrition through better selection of foods purchased and through the production and conservation of an adequate food supply on the farms.

Realizing that it is a relatively simple matter to set up objectives and that many well-planned programs may fall by the way-side, a survey was made in June of accomplishments during the first quarter of the year. The results of the survey indicated that 2,134 discussions had been held during March, April, and May. These included such subjects as Our Government, Our Civic Responsibilities, The Meaning of Democracy, The Homemaker's Part in National Defense, Our Relationships with Our South American Neighbors, and many others. More than 35,000 persons participated in these discussions. More than half the discussions were led by homemakers.

During these same months, 5,115 talks, discussions, and demonstrations relating to problems of nutrition, food production, and conservation were held in the counties having home demonstration agents. Some of these meetings were regular homemakers' club meetings, but most of them were special community meetings called by the county extension service for all people in the community. More than 60,000 persons participated in these discussions. In connection with this program of health through better nutrition, 10,769 circular letters, subject-matter material, and press articles have been prepared by the home demonstration agents and homemakers and have been circulated to 338,915 persons.

Since this survey was made the canning season has arrived. County-wide canning demonstrations have been followed by community canning demonstrations until practically every community in Kentucky organized for home demonstration work has been reached by a canning demonstration given by the home demonstration agent or a trained food leader.

Through the efforts of county agricultural agents and local leaders many communities not so served have also been reached.

■ A national-defense minded, 11-year-old 4-H Club boy, Danny Eugene Farrow, of Yell County, Ark., took the first profits from his recently purchased registered Jersey cow to buy \$25 defense bond.

Meeting the Farm Labor Shortage

■ The shortage of agricultural labor is causing concern in many parts of the country. Massachusetts, in the heart of a defense industrial area and in need of considerable agricultural labor to operate the many dairy, poultry, fruit, and vegetable farms, has been working on the problem.

The Massachusetts Rural Policy Committee, (State Agricultural Planning Committee) of which Director Willard A. Munson is chairman, appointed a subcommittee on agricultural labor to plan a course of action. More accurate information as to facts in the case was the first need. Under the leadership of Roy E. Moser, extension economist, farm management, a questionnaire was sent to more than 600 farmers during the latter part of March asking for information about the labor situation on their farms and in their towns. The names of the farmers were taken from the mailing list of Farm Economic Facts, a monthly publication of the department of agricultural economics and farm management. As these were commercial farms, representing practically all types of farming and all areas of the State, it was felt that this sample would provide a good cross section of the farmers of the State.

An actual shortage of farm labor was indicated in every county; but the largest percentage of farmers reporting shortages came from Franklin, Worcester, Bristol, Hampshire, and Hampden Counties. Two-thirds of all farmers replying said that there was a shortage of farm labor in their towns.

A meeting of the subcommittee to discuss the situation as shown by the survey was attended by the district manager of WPA and a representative of the Massachusetts State Employment Service. WPA agreed to cooperate by releasing workers from WPA to work on farms. The State Employment Service, with 35 offices in the State, said that not many men registered for farm work; and they offered to put forth more intensive efforts to register farm workers.

A letter was sent to all county agents giving the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the person in charge of each employment office in the State with the request that the agent get in touch with the employment office nearest to him. Agents were urged to tell farmers about the employment office and to help them use the office to the best advantage. 4-H Club agents told members interested in farm work for the summer about registering in the employment office. Each employment office official was given the name of his nearest county agent and in turn urged to get in touch with him and to work out plans for meeting the local labor situation.

A statement explaining how the employment service operated and how the farmer can use it, together with a list of the offices, was also sent to officers of farm organizations,

agricultural conservation program checkers, United States Department of Agriculture inspectors, FSA workers, and farm loan production credit secretaries.

The State Department of Education and the State Employment Service have worked out a cooperative plan for registering high school boys for summer work, as the survey had shown quite a number of farmers who could use crews of young folks especially in such work as weeding vegetables, thinning apples, and harvesting the market-garden and fruit crops during the summer and fall. More than 5,500 school boys throughout the State were registered, and by July 15 more than 419 boys were placed on farms, most of them in the market-garden section around Taunton, Quincy, and New Bedford.

From July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, the Massachusetts State Employment Service assisted in making 1,018 farm placements, a gain of 332 over the previous year.

Situation Grows More Serious

A second survey made in June showed that the labor situation was growing more serious. A larger percentage of farmers reported that they had lost workers and were unable to replace them. Many farmers reported that they could not get the necessary seasonal or day labor. Of the 900 men employed on the 163 farms answering the questionnaire, 149 were of military age. During the 2 months previous to the survey, 115 farm workers went to jobs in industry, and 12 were taken by the military service. The low number taken into military service indicated excellent cooperation on the part of the officers of the Selective Service.

There was a shortage of labor on all types of farms, but the situation was most serious on dairy farms. Farmers were meeting the shortage in various ways; 30 percent reported reduced farm operations, 20 percent shifted to other crops which required less labor, and 32 percent bought new machinery. Longer hours, increased mechanization, and elimination of all but the most essential tasks enabled farmers to carry on.

Extension agents are keeping in close touch with the situation, promoting closer relationships between farmers and the State Employment Service, making notes on the labor situation in their neighborhood, and keeping informed and ready to help with any plan considered necessary by the subcommittee. Extension specialists are making notes on the situation as they find it in their travels around the State.

meeting to discuss labor for the apple harvest

The Massachusetts Fruit Growers called a which was met by the wholehearted cooperation of the State Department of Agriculture, the State Employment Agency, the Extension

Service, and the various Federal agencies.

The gravity of the situation and the methods being taken to meet it have been given considerable space in newspapers and radio broadcasts. Extension publications devoted to dairy, poultry, fruit, and other farm activities have carried reports of the surveys and discussion of the plans under way. Much of the work done has been due to the activities of the subcommittee under the able leadership of Mr. Moser.

Oregon Labor Supply

The question of adequate farm labor during the emergency period when defense industries compete for the supply was considered at length by the Oregon State land-use planning committee.

One of the first recommendations made and carried out promptly was that Federal and State employment offices, the Farm Security Administration, the Oregon State Extension Service, and any other agencies that might be helpful collaborate in appraising the labor demands. The survey was also to show the periods when men would be needed and the best means of locating them promptly and efficiently.

Another recommendation made was that publicity concerning labor demands be carefully supervised and that efforts be made by cooperating agencies to make the most efficient use of the available labor supply throughout the periods of need.

A third recommendation is that all WPA projects, except those directly connected with the preparedness program, be closed down during such emergency periods and that steps be taken to divert such labor to the harvesting, processing, or transporting of crops. Selective service boards were asked in a fourth recommendation to give full consideration to temporary deferment of farm selectees to enable them to make their contribution to the farm labor supply during the acute period.

10,000 Pheasant Eggs

4-H Club members in western Oregon alone have received more than 10,000 Chinese pheasant eggs to be hatched by them this season in carrying out pheasant-raising club projects. The eggs are distributed by the State Game Commission to boys and girls who hatch the eggs and grow the young pheasants until they are 10 to 12 weeks old, when they are returned to the State Game Commission which pays 75 cents per bird. These birds are later liberated by the commission.

Benton County received the largest number of eggs, a total of 4,290. Next was Douglas County with 3,696, followed by Marion County, 885; Clackamas, 500; Clatsop, 120; Tillamook, 100, and Multnomah, 25, making a grand total of 10,816.

Food Will Win the War and Write the Peace

Farm leaders went into action to increase production of strategic foods after four regional conferences were held late in September to discuss the new farm defense program. The following excerpts from the talk given by Secretary Claude R. Wickard at the first conference in Salt Lake City, Utah, on September 15, high light the facts behind the program.

■ Here is our situation today. Our own people want to buy more of many foods than they have been buying. We have a definite commitment to the British Government to supply increased quantities of the strategic foods which are needed to maintain the health, strength, and morale of the British people and fighting forces. What is the answer? It is very plain. American agriculture must adjust its production to supply the increased needs.

* * *

We are going to find out where adjustment means "up" and where adjustment means "down." We do not want a blind increase. We want and must have planned readjustment. Every hour of man labor and every ounce of animal power, machine power, and every ton of fertilizer must be put where it will do the most good in winning the battle of farm production in 1942.

* * *

In our line of business we cannot go on as usual. We are in the same fix as other lines of business. We have to change our production schedule to meet the needs of defense. Making the changes is our duty to the Nation. But the Nation does not ask us to do this without reward. It is going to be profitable for farmers to increase their production of many farm commodities during 1942 and probably for some time after that.

There are two reasons why farmers should make adjustments in their farming operations during the coming months.

First, it is their duty in national defense; second, it will pay them, financially speaking.

We farmers are the only Americans who can do one job that is the absolute rock-bottom foundation of the national defense. That job is the production of food. It is up to us in 1942 to furnish one-fourth of the food supply of Great Britain—enough to feed 10 million people—about 6 to 8 percent of our average annual total production.

* * *

The picture of British needs has become more clear. By now it is certain that the United States will have to increase its production of certain foods if we are to have enough for ourselves and to meet the British requests.

* * *

We are planning to send the British during 1942 dairy products that will require between 4½ and 5 billion pounds of milk; about one-

half billion dozen eggs; 18 million pounds of poultry meat—chicken for the most part; almost a billion and a half pounds of pork and lard. We have promised to send almost a million and a quarter tons of fruit and more than 2½ million cases of canned vegetables.

* * *

What do you think is the effect upon those people looking across the channel from half-fed France or Holland and seeing that the British still are getting enough to eat?

I think the effect is the equivalent of about 10 field armies.

Food is our fifth column.

* * *

Our production goals for 1942 also include allowances for stock piles or reserves of food. We will translate the Ever-Normal Granary of feeds into an Ever-Normal Granary of food. Food is a whole arsenal of weapons in this struggle for human freedom. It is the driving force behind high production by munitions workers and high performance and morale among soldiers and sailors. Food is even more than that to people who are being deliberately starved.

* * *

In the day of victory, when the nations sit down at the peace table, our food stock piles ready to be drawn on by the famished people of the Old World will give great force to our views. For they will show once and for all that democracy builds for the needs of common men.

* * *

I have organized all the forces of the Department of Agriculture and cooperating State Extension Services into State and county U.S.D.A. Agricultural Defense Boards to bring farmers the maximum help from the men and women in the public service. There is plenty for agricultural workers and every agricultural leader to do. No one need be concerned too much about jurisdictional lines of duty. If someone is failing to do his part, lend a helping hand. Do not be too proud to help or be helped. Never was there a time when there was more need for harmonious cooperation on the part of all.

* * *

The leadership of agriculture must see to it that every farm family has the facts about the duty and the opportunity before us in 1942. Your job means getting off the main highways

and onto the back roads and the wagon tracks. It means explaining, selling, and persuading. It means longer hours and harder work—when most of us think we have already been working long and hard. It is a tough job. But we can do it—if we want to. And when you and I and every American farmer give solemn consideration to the need, I am convinced that we will all want to have a part as Americans in reaching these goals.

■ Under Secretary Paul H. Appleby and R. M. Evans, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, recently visited Great Britain on the invitation of the British Government. They were accompanied by Lloyd V. Steere, United States agricultural attaché, returning to his post in London.

They studied the agricultural phases of the lend-lease program and the problems of post-war agricultural readjustment, with the hope of laying the groundwork for mutually helpful collaboration between the two countries after the war ends.

Georgia-made Movie

"Our New Farm," a two-reel, color, sound rural electrification picture, produced by the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service through the cooperation of the Georgia Power Company, was one of the main features on the farm and home week program. The movie is the first of a series being produced by the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. It will be distributed through county and home demonstration agents throughout the State and will be shown to rural audiences all over Georgia.

■ At the suggestion of the President, the Department of Agriculture has sent C. B. Munson, collaborator of its Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, to the Caribbean region, including the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, to make a study of the food situation and of general health conditions in that area.

■ Dutchess County, N. Y., 4-H Club members have been successful in raising funds for a \$7,000 4-H Club building on the Dutchess County fair grounds. It has 11,000 square feet of floor space, houses all the 4-H exhibits, and provides dormitory space for 100 boys and 100 girls. The building was ready for use at the fair August 26-30.

Teamwork Demonstrated

**W. L. STEPHENS, North Idaho District Extension Agent, Moscow, and
LEO L. ANDERSON, Area Conservationist,
Soil Conservation Service, Moscow**



Inspecting a cooperative highway-SCS roadside grass demonstration are several members of the observation party.

■ Idaho 4-H Club boys and girls will vote "aye" any day for the kind of teamwork between their leaders and the United States Department of Agriculture which they saw in action on a trip through the Latah soil conservation district. They took the trip this summer during their annual junior short course at the University of Idaho at Moscow.

The year before, some of the interested 4-H boys looked at hilltop grass seedings, sweetclover plantings in crop rotations, stock-water developments, and the like where for several years farmers and ranchers around Moscow had been using soil- and moisture-saving practices in the Soil Conservation Service project and CCC camp areas. By 1941, when the farmers' own district for promoting community-wide erosion control and other good land-use practices was in full swing, a bigger and better tour appeared in order.

Thus it was that, for the first time, the entire short-course membership of 350 boys and girls from 15 north and southwestern Idaho counties, piled into trucks from the Moscow SCS-CCC camp and spent a full half day studying first-hand the things Latah County landowners and operators are doing to keep their rich Palouse lands good. Latah County Extension Agent G. T. McAlexander,

Extension Soil Conservationist Arnold Poulson, and Soil Conservation Service area and district staff members assisted in conducting the tour.

Club members traveled between 30 and 40 miles in 11 trucks, each manned with a driver and a technician to explain the work seen. Even on the way out along the main north and south highway south of Moscow, they had a good look at highway erosion control work done by the State Highway Commission and the U. S. Government. Other conservation practices seen and explained included hilltop tree windbreak plantings and north slope grass and alfalfa seedings, seeding of hilltops and waterways to alfalfa and grass, the sweetclover for green manure and pasture, gully-control structures, and stock-water ponds.

At the Jack Driscoll farm, the youngsters had a chance to stretch their legs and fill up on cool water from the water can, to say nothing of absorbing some of the philosophy and practical application of soil conservation as explained and demonstrated at the farm. The north Idaho extension agent called attention to the "erosion problem in this area" and pointed out that "this is one way of going about correcting it." The area conservationist hastened to explain that one reason

the Driscoll farm was selected for the stop was because of the fine work Driscoll had done in soil conservation land use, first in the CCC camp area and now as a member of the soil conservation district. He outlined how this farmer, with hay, pasture, and water, now is able to take advantage of improved livestock markets and make more money at the same time he conserves the soil.

Also in the tour party was Chairman Henry Bottjer of the soil conservation district, who called attention to the fact that more than 200 Latah County farmers already had conservation plans worked out for their farms through the district. Mr. Bottjer, who had taken time out from AAA measurement work to go on the 4-H tour, emphasized that when he was of club age he did not have the advantage of being able to study such conservation undertakings as soil conservation district operations. If the young men and women had any mental reservations about the conservation work they were viewing, Driscoll himself dispelled them. The visitors found the farmer on his horse out among his cattle to welcome them. He had taken time off from planting beans—a crop for which the Department of Agriculture has asked greater production to meet national defense demands.

Farmer Explains His Plan

There were nearly 100 head of stock, counting calves and 5 horses, grazing on sweetclover. There was a 7-foot-deep stock-water reservoir, as well as numerous other conservation devices. Mr. Driscoll related how his once destructive gullies, that were from 2 to 8 feet deep, had been healed and now produce valuable hay; and pointed to the 42-acre piece of sweetclover as only part of his grass and legume seedings. He said that he had been able to increase his livestock by approximately 50 percent as a result of using a soil-conserving program. He reported that on one piece of land alone that had been in sweetclover the season before, his wheat yield jumped from around 30 bushels an acre to about 45 bushels. Driscoll also grows oats and has a demonstration of roadside erosion control that halted the cutting of a gully into his land.

"I should like for you to have seen these ditches," Mr. Driscoll told his visitors, "before we started this work. You couldn't cross them with machinery or raise anything in them. I could not have done this work alone because I didn't have the time or equipment."

■ An all-forestry exhibit train toured six southeastern States, starting at Clinton, S. C., on August 23. The train was operated by the railroad in cooperation with the United States Forest Service, the extension foresters, the schools of forestry, and the forestry associations in the six States, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and Florida.

Moving Arkansas Peaches

■ Facing one of the largest peach crops on record, the Arkansas Extension Service got busy to help growers move that crop. A peach consumption committee was appointed with Earl J. Allen, extension horticulturist, as chairman. Three approaches to the problem seemed open: First, to assist the grower in every way to produce high-quality fruit; second, to contact all commercial firms and organizations interested in moving the fruit crop and in the sale of accessories, such as jars, lids, and sugar; and third, to inform the consuming public of the availability of peaches during the harvest season.

To improve quality, the peach-growing counties were given special attention by the specialist. Where curculio or some other insect or disease was prevalent advice as to its control was given. Practices which would improve the quality of the crop were called to the attention of the county agents in letters and visits. The result was the highest-quality crop ever produced in the State, with the exception of the northwest Arkansas area where dry weather produced a smaller-size fruit than in other sections. Through the efforts of county agents, growers did an unusually good job of thinning and spraying and produced clean fruit of good size. Added emphasis on the marketing program by the marketing specialist produced more careful grading and packing.

The manufacturers of glass jars stepped up their radio advertising and put on additional crews of canning demonstrators in the State.

Railroads used newspaper advertising and distributed informative leaflets with each car of peaches shipped over their lines. The Arkansas Wholesalers' Association agreed to encourage the sale of glass jars and sugar in connection with the sale of peaches during the season.

The State Press Association was active in selling an especially prepared advertising campaign aimed at increasing the sale of peaches, canning supplies, and sugar. This campaign in mat form was prepared by the extension editor's office and released to all newspapers in the State.

The consuming public of Arkansas was informed of the availability of the fine peach crop through news and radio releases. This information, as well as a special leaflet, was prepared by the extension editorial staff and extension specialists.

The peach-consumption plans were worked into the nutrition program with the active participation of Mary E. Loughhead, nutrition specialist. Home demonstration agents helped to pool orders for peaches, to arrange for co-operative buying of containers, to organize community canning and drying centers, to distribute leaflets showing the location of peach-producing areas, and assisted local preparedness committee leaders in putting on a 15-minute discussion of the food value of peaches at one meeting of each club in the county. Agents report that, because of these efforts, there is a large increase in the quantity of peaches canned this season.

Regional conferences of workers from Soil Conservation Service and Extension Service are also doing much to develop an effective working relationship. Such midsummer conference of 58 representatives of the two services from 15 Western States proved helpful. The conference unanimously requested Director Anderson of Colorado to write to Chief Bennett of SCS and Director Wilson the following letter:

"The conference brought about a much better understanding between the two services, resulting in better teamwork and the expectation that results to be obtained in the future will be greatly enhanced on the part of all concerned. My personal observations and those of others with whom I talked lead me to believe that this conference was one of the most constructive and beneficial ever held in the West."

Director Bowman of Wyoming also writes: "As chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee, I feel very much better prepared to serve as a representative of that committee in holding public hearings after attending the conference in Denver. I feel certain that each agency is beginning to more fully appreciate the importance of the other agency in carrying on work connected with the establishment of and activities within soil conservation districts."

One of the keys to the success of this conference was the way in which the panels stirred discussion. For each half-day session there was a session topic and a panel consisting of State coordinators, extension soil conservationists, and a regional chief of division of information, totaling about 6 in number. The theme of the entire conference, summarized, was: How can State extension services and the Soil Conservation Service assist most effectively in the organization and operation of soil-conservation districts? A total of 58 representatives of the 2 services attended.

SCS - Extension Relationships

■ Two recent developments in the field of SCS-Extension relationships are proving useful in the functioning of an effective program for both agencies.

Acting upon the recommendation of a committee of extension directors under the chairmanship of Director Anderson of Colorado, the Federal Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service have entered into a project agreement which provides for the employment of liaison personnel to represent both services in assisting State extension services, particularly through State extension soil conservationists in soil conservation educational work. J. L. Boatman, chief of the Division of Subject Matter of the Federal Extension Service, and Ivan L. Hobson, chief of the Division of States Relations of the Soil Conservation Service, are designated as leaders of the project. The three liaison men and the territories in which they are now working are: Glenn E. Riddell, Northeastern, Southeastern, and Ohio Valley Regions; Lloyd E. Partain, Western Gulf,

Upper Mississippi, and Northern Great Plains Regions; E. C. Hollinger, Southern Great Plains, Southwestern, Pacific Northwest, and Pacific Southwest Regions.

These three Extension-SCS soil conservationists work with State extension soil conservationists in developing and carrying out State educational plans in soil conservation. Within the district they are sometimes helping to develop programs and work plans. In some cases they take inventory of district needs and facilities to do the job, or help to work out joint seasonal schedules of activities as a means toward coordination. Sometimes they assist in locally organizing cooperative procedures on land classifications based on physical soil factors and recommendations for each class of land in regard to cropping systems, soil treatments, and conservation practices. In this way, they are trying to help find and use those educational and cooperative procedures which will result in conserving soil and water resources.

First Aid

Thirty-one rural leaders in Washington County, Tenn., are now preparing to be better able to defend themselves and their communities by studying and practicing how to prevent accidents and how to give the proper first aid if an accident does occur.

Farming is the most dangerous occupation in America, according to the American Red Cross which is cooperating with the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service in giving first-aid training. The class is being taught by Inez Lovelace, home demonstration agent, and Vernon W. Sims, assistant county agent in soil conservation.

■ Georgia farmers have this year made a great effort to insure adequate feedstuffs by planting an estimated acreage of 1,214,000 to hay crops, an increase of more than double the 1930 census figure of only 523,000 acres.

A Sack of Fertilizer

Times change and with them methods and ways of doing things must change. Even the demonstration way has had to undergo certain alterations and modifications to keep abreast of a forward-moving world.

Out in Whatcom County in the State of Washington, virtually on the northwestern tip of these United States, Assistant County Agent Harry D. Gleason has tried out a new angle on the demonstration way that is working well for him.

It all started early last spring. In fact, maybe it might be well to say it started even before that, because development of a proper pasture and hayfield fertilization program is one of the principal objectives of the Extension Service in Whatcom County and throughout western Washington. Agents were seeking some way of effectively bringing home to Whatcom County farmers the need for and advantages of proper fertilization methods.

Well, this spring Gleason had an idea. After talking the plan over with County Agent Fred W. Frasier, he invested \$3 of extension funds in a sack of nitrogen-phosphate fertilizer. Then Gleason loaded the sack of fertilizer into the back of his car, put in a battered pail, and went about his duties.

Gleason was in no hurry to get rid of his fertilizer. It merely rode around with him while he went about the regular round of duties of an extension agent—meetings, tours, farm visits, and whatever else came into the office.

But always he had his fertilizer in mind and his eyes open for a chance to use it. Driving along a country road, Gleason would see a pasture or hayfield that needed fertilizer to restore its growing power and a strip or patch of the field would get a liberal dose of fertilizer right there without a word to anyone.

Gleason always took care to see that his "demonstrations" were beside a road and where the farmer would be sure to spot them.

Soon those strips, about 20 feet wide by 50 feet long, would begin to stand out like the proverbial sore thumbs. People began casually to notice them, and the owner of the place often said: "I'll be doggoned if I can figure out what's got into that one little patch in the south meadow; it sure looks good."

Gleason knew what had got into it, but he wasn't talking.

About a month passed before conversation like this began to develop:

"Hello, Mr. Jones," Gleason would say as he pulled up his car in a farmyard. "How's things going? Got a good crop of hay this year?"

Almost invariably the farmer immediately would mention that "one little patch down in the south meadow" and express his wonder. This gave Gleason the opportunity for which he had been waiting. He let the secret out,

ONE WAY TO DO IT!

Methods tried and found good

explained what he had done, and asked the farmer's opinion of the results.

The demonstrations "took." They got results in improved practices on the farms where they were; they interested other farmers, and they made friends for the extension program.

Gleason is not through with those demonstrations yet, however; he intends to stop at those places on tours and farm visits this fall.

And next spring—well, Gleason, the fertilizer, and the battered pail will go back into the auto for more stops and treatments when opportunity affords.—*Calvert Anderson, extension editor, Washington.*

Tours Foster Fellowship

"I believe that I gain more in our 1-day tour than I do in any other thing that my home demonstration club does," said many of the more than 500 women who participated in the second series of county tours in Dodge County, Ga.

With emphasis placed upon nutrition and its many phases during the past year and its continuation this year, the Dodge County Council planned tours to see just what nutrition projects were under way in each of the clubs and how they were being carried on. Two tours were made last fall and two this spring.

The county was divided into two sections, and separate tours were planned for each of these divisions. Each club, of which there are 17 in the county, was asked to select something of interest in its community for the group to inspect.

As the scheme developed, the plan was expanded far beyond its original scope. Instead of just seeing canning pantries, canning units, and storage places, the club members saw portable and electric brooders, poultry flocks that had paid large dividends, home-made sinks, water systems that included all home conveniences, landscaped churches, school lunchrooms, school shops for boys and girls, landscaped yards, homes remodeled with special reference to planning the living room for the family, and home industries that are being developed.

At one place they were shown how to make

a quick-method cheese; at another some unusual refreshments were served which created particular interest. One community had a regular fair and displayed its handicrafts in the church building as well as some of the additions that had been made there by the home demonstration club. Each of the groups tried to find some natural or unusual sight in its neighborhood so that the visitors might enjoy that as well. It developed that many of the members had not seen other sections of the county, so the tours really became ones of "know your county" also.

School busses were used for the transportation of the women from place to place. The schedule was so planned that the visitors could meet the entire membership of the club to be visited. Each of the tours covered about 100 miles without doubling back on the route. In all, about 40 stops were made for visiting result demonstrations, with approximately 200 women making the tours and contacting about 500 others.

Adopting plans which they saw their neighbors using, at least 40 families are now making cheese at home. The building of canning pantries for storage has been perhaps the outstanding result, for in the year and a half 50 have been added. This spring, during the tour of gardens that had withstood the worst drought in this section in 30 years, questions came thick and fast as to "how and when." A great many women went home and began reclamation in the home garden. Landscaping of 8 new homes and 1 church, and additional work on 2 school buildings came after the first tours that included visits to planned yards. Better kitchens were reported after the women had seen both purchased and home-made sinks installed, with emphasis on the arrangements of other work units.

Rearranging the furniture for beauty and comfort, particularly in the living room, and the making of simple pieces of furniture and slip covers as well as some repairs, have been reported.

A great impetus was added to better-bred poultry and the use of the portable brooder. For the first time, the county has pullorum-tested flocks, and these flocks and their records have been a great incentive to improvement in poultry.

Seed exchanges were established among neighbors and clubs; and the slogan, "We can and we will save our seed for planting correctly," was adopted. Reports are beginning to come in on the results of the new garden vegetable selected and grown this spring.

So successful has been the plan of staging tours that others are being scheduled for the fall. These farm women are learning that through the exchange of ideas and really seeing them at work in a home they can improve the well-being of their own families. Each club has already begun to say, "We must improve all projects so that we shall have something worthy to be shown when the next tour comes." *Mrs. Kathleen J. Carswell, home demonstration agent, Dodge County, Ga.*

Do You Know . . .

G. T. Klein

Extension poultryman in Massachusetts who recently received the most coveted award of his profession—the Poultry Science Association's award for meritorious work in extension and college poultry teaching



■ Known to thousands of Massachusetts poultrymen as "Chick," Mr. Klein has done more in recent years for the poultry industry of the State than any other one man.

Credited with developing out-of-season hatching, which annually brings Massachusetts poultrymen a higher income for their eggs, he has also been active in improving the marketing of eggs and poultry meat. The demand for eggs during the summer and early fall started the out-of-season hatching idea. This is now an accepted practice on retail farms and large commercial wholesale plants throughout New England. It has made a more uniform supply of eggs available throughout the section and has also made it possible to maintain a higher operating capacity on poultry farms throughout the year.

Mr. Klein's extension program has always stressed demonstrations on egg grading and killing and dressing poultry. He introduced the wax-picking method in the State and through arrangements with the electrical utilities was able to make small-scale scalding and wax-picking equipment available to poultrymen. Hundreds of farms throughout New England now make use of this equipment and, as a result, market more attractive home-killed poultry.

As a movie director, he has helped to make 8 motion pictures dealing with the poultry industry of Massachusetts. These films have been in constant use by extension groups, high schools, granges, and clubs, and have been shown to more than 40,000 people. He has not confined his efforts to Massachusetts alone, for as a writer for newspapers and poultry and farm magazines, he passes along his ideas to all poultrymen. In the past 3 years he has written more than 200 articles. During the past 3 years, Klein's poultry meetings have attracted more than 32,500 people. Fifty-two hundred men and women were reached through conferences which he has attended, and more than 1,200 poultrymen have attended the tours he has arranged during the past 3 years.

The effectiveness of the extension poultry

program is shown in the fact that the egg production of Massachusetts poultry flocks is the highest of any State in the Nation. The State has led in pullorum testing, has encouraged the establishment of poultry auctions, and has led in the improvements of marketing methods and laws. The breeding, marketing, disease control, and out-of-State hatching programs of Massachusetts have been widely adopted by other States. The poultry-breeder school at Amherst has been a clearing house for poultry breeding in the entire Northeast and has had a tremendous influence on the trend of breeding in this section. It is part of the extension poultry program and attracts about 200 poultrymen each year.

Newer Objectives

"Present-day conditions prompt new emphasis in extension work," agreed a panel of extension workers studying extension objectives in summer school at Cornell University. These workers studying the course given by Dean Arthur L. Deering of the University of Maine, decided that the objectives in the broad sense are the same as they have always been: "To assist people interested in agriculture and home economics to live a more satisfactory life through helping them to improve their economic status, health, family relationships, opportunities for the young people, and civil and social obligations." But today's situation calls for a changing emphasis on the immediate objectives.

Taking part in the discussion were 15 county agents, 12 home demonstration agents, 6 4-H Club agents, 1 specialist, and 4 administrative workers. They listed the more specific and newer objectives as follows:

1. To provide an impartial agency to which rural people can turn for unbiased practical information.
2. To acquaint rural people with the social policy of the United States and its applications.
3. To create wholesome attitudes toward order and change.

4. To assist rural people to achieve and maintain economic and social equality with any other group in national life.

5. To stimulate interest, sound thinking, strong leadership, and unified action among rural people regarding broad national problems.

6. To assist rural youth in their cultural, economic, and social development and in the acquisition of skills which will better enable them to assume a useful place in our national economy.

7. To re-emphasize guidance in nutrition in order to build and maintain adequate health of the rural people.—*D. T. Donnelly, county extension editor, Hampden County, Mass.*

James L. Shields, Colorado District Agent, Passes On

James L. Shields, district extension agent in Colorado, passed away on September 1, 1941, after a short illness, at the age of 48 years. He was born in Fredericktown, Mo.

Just prior to graduation from Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts on May 1, 1924, he was appointed county extension agent at Walsenburg, Huerfano County, Colo., and received his B. S. degree in absentia. Mr. Shields served as an agent in that county until May 1, 1931, when he was appointed extension economist in farm management, in which capacity he served a little more than 4 years. On September 30, 1935, he transferred to the Resettlement Administration in Denver, Colo., but was forced by serious illness to retire several months later.

In the middle of October 1937, Mr. Shields was appointed district extension agent with headquarters in Fort Collins. Although handicapped severely as a result of his illness, he was the essence of cheerfulness and industry. Courage and determination surmounted physical obstacles and created a host of admirers. Upon return to Fort Collins from the Western States Regional Extension Conference in Bozeman, Mont., in August 1941, he was again taken seriously ill and passed away on September 1.

■ The Commodity Credit Corporation has offered to make 20 million bushels of government-owned corn available to the War Department for the production of alcohol to be used in the manufacture of munitions. The offer was made in response to a request by the War Department for corn needed to meet the increased demand for alcohol in national defense.

In making the request, the War Department pointed out the probability of a shortage of at least 50 million gallons of alcohol during the coming year unless additional sources and processes for producing this alcohol are developed. Approximately 50 million gallons of alcohol can be produced from 20 million bushels of corn.

Delaware Garden Facts

To have the facts on which to base their recommendations for the improvement of farm home gardens, women members of the land use planning committee in Sussex County, Del., initiated a survey of gardening activities. Questionnaires were answered by 1,643 families representing 18 percent of the farms of the State. The study is the basis of the present home food production program under way in the State.

The study brought out the following facts: Most farm families had a garden. More than one-half the gardens were one-half acre or more in size. The others ranged from one-fourth acre to a small plot. The larger families had the largest gardens. Summer plantings were made by 86 percent of the farmers, and fall plantings by 53 percent. Approximately one-fourth of the families sold some of their produce—the larger the garden the more the sales. The information showed a need for more varieties of vegetables, especially greens. Too much cash was paid out for canned goods, especially for such commodities as peas, corn, and beans. The farmers had requested information from the Extension Service on such garden problems as insect control, canning, planting dates, spraying, varieties, and storage.

Delaware Garden Facts, Louise R. Whitcomb, Delaware Extension Service (unnumb.), 1941.

Does Completing 4-H Projects Develop Self-confidence?

Boys and girls who finished their 4-H vegetable garden and food preservation projects gained self-confidence, and the members who did not complete these activities lost self-confidence, according to studies made in Middlesex, Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Counties, Mass.

Before and after tests given to members of 4-H vegetable garden and food preservation clubs showed that the members who completed relied more on their own abilities at the end of the project than they did when they started. Members who failed to complete placed less reliance in themselves at the end than at the beginning.

4-H members	Points gained	
	Vegetable garden	Food preservation
Completing.....	.22	.47
Not completing.....	.41	.77

Evaluation in the 4-H Vegetable Garden Project, and A Study of the Educational Growth of 4-H Food Preservation Club Members—Massachusetts, by Fred P. Frutchey Federal Extension Service, and others. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 353 and 356, 1941.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Appraising School Lunches

The measurement of the success of the school-lunch program in Livingston County, Ill., is a long-time project which has enabled extension workers to pick out problems needing solution. In his report on measuring the progress of the school-lunch activities, D. M. Hall, Illinois extension project supervisor, gives an up-to-date account of this evaluation study which is being carried out under his supervision.

Aroused by the county nurses' unfavorable report of the health conditions of rural school children, home demonstration club members made a survey of their own in 1938, calling at 2,574 homes to learn first hand just what kind of lunches the children were carrying to school. Subsequently, leader-training meetings on the Carried Lunch, and the Hot Dish for Rural School Lunches were arranged by Home Agent Jessie Campbell. Women leaders relayed the information to mothers in their communities, and in this way the program has expanded.

To determine the progress of the enterprise, Dr. Hall met with the home agent, foods specialist, and the home bureau school lunch committee to work out a series of measurements. The slogan, "Adequate lunches regularly for all rural school children in Livingston County" was chosen as the goal. The progress made was to be gaged by the number of children receiving well-balanced lunches each year. At different stages of the program, various types of measurements are being made to determine the adequacy of the school lunches.

First a study was made of the facilities for storing and serving lunches in the rural schools. A card on which to record the condition of the school was sent to each teacher. Teachers from 69 percent of the schools responded. The results of this survey, showing the schools' lack of storage cabinets, screens, and cooking utensils, formed the basis of the 1940 school-lunch program. Last year when the schools were again scored for school-lunch facilities, 27 schools increased their storage space, 9 schools had built screens, 31 had bought utensils, and 9 had improved drinking water facilities.

Information on the lunches of one-fifth of the pupils in Livingston County was obtained in the second measurement devised to determine the quality of the food. Copies of a score card which had been prepared by the

nutrition specialist, were sent to each teacher with instructions to score the lunches without the pupils' knowing it. The results showed some weak spots. The lunches lacked milk or milk products, and vegetables, particularly leafy varieties. The scoring also showed the teachers' need for more knowledge on nutrition to interpret the scores fairly and accurately.

A Procedure for Measuring the Progress of a County School Lunch Project, by D. M. Hall, Illinois Extension Service, (typewritten), 1941.

How Are 4-H Leaders Trained?

In Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin local 4-H Club leaders are trained chiefly by personal contacts with county agents, extension bulletins, leader-training meetings, and letters and periodicals.

Of 1,056 leaders studied, nearly all reported some personal contacts with a county extension agent during the year. On the average, an agent visited each leader twice at home and contacted him 4 times at club meetings. The leader made 5 calls at the county extension office.

The leaders used two kinds of bulletins—subject-matter literature relating to 4-H project activities; and 4-H leaders' handbooks including organization, objectives, and methods of 4-H Club work.

An average of 5 leader-training meetings were attended during the year by 86 percent of the leaders. Only 14 percent of the leaders had not attended a 4-H leaders' training meeting.

Leaders had received an average of two circular letters concerning 4-H work each month. In addition, about one-half had received bimonthly county 4-H news letters. Half of them received State 4-H news letters, and three-fifths had received the *National 4-H Club News*. An average of 5 personal letters from the agent were reported by the 63 percent who had received help in this way.

The leaders evaluated the training methods by appraising them "little or no help," "helpful," or "very helpful." "Very helpful" was the rating given by approximately half the leaders to each of the following:

- Contacts with agent at club meetings.
- Visits with agents in leader's home.
- Visits to the agent's office.
- Subject-matter (project) bulletins.
- Organization and methods bulletins (leader's handbook).
- Leaders' training meetings.
- Personal letters from the agent.

The study was made by obtaining questionnaires from leaders at leaders' meetings and by personal interviews.

Volunteer Leaders are Essential to the 4-H Program, Barnard Joy, Federal Extension Service, and others. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 347, 1941.

4-H Club Work Loses Leader

■ George Louis Farley, beloved 4-H Club leader of Massachusetts, died September 10. Uncle George Farley had guided the destinies of Massachusetts 4-H Club work since September 1916 and when death struck was busily engaged planning the twenty-fifth reunion of Camp Vail, 4-H encampment at the Eastern States Exposition, September 15 to 20.

He was born May 27, 1873, in Lynn, Mass., the son of Lizzie M. Jepson and Joseph S. Farley. He was educated in the Lynn Classical High School and held Bachelor and Master of Science degrees from Dartmouth College. He was a member of Phi Beta Phi and Phi Kappa Phi. He taught school upon his graduation from college until he joined the 4-H ranks. In fact, he was superintendent of schools at Brockton, Mass., when he came to Massachusetts State College, then Massachusetts Agricultural College. As superintendent of schools in Brockton, he was associated with 4-H Club work, working with Prof. W. R. Hart and O. A. Morton, both of the Extension Service.

He was a charter member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity, and was very active in the effort to establish an extension workers' federation.

When Uncle George started in club work in Massachusetts there were 1 assistant State leader and 1 county club agent. Today there are 27 county agents and 5 assistant State leaders.

On the campus at the Massachusetts State College, there are two 4-H Clubhouses—the first built in 1933 and named in his honor, and the second built in 1935 and named in honor of Nathaniel L. Bowditch of Framingham, Mass., and president of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The Farley Clubhouse was the first of its kind in the United States. It was built and furnished almost entirely by contributions from 4-H Club members and leaders. The actual construction of the building was done mostly by 4-H Club members and leaders who donated their labor. Mr. Farley considered the building of that first clubhouse the greatest accomplishment of 4-H Club work since he became its leader. It was during the construction of this building that Uncle George was stricken with blindness, but since that time he had carried on as State leader with his usual enthusiasm.

"These clubhouses are a fitting tribute to Uncle George," says Willard A. Munson, director of the Extension Service for Massachusetts, "because it was due to Mr. Farley's inspiration and initiative that they were made possible." Funeral services were held in the Farley Clubhouse.

"Uncle George Farley's leadership," said Director Munson, "has had a most wholesome effect upon the young people of Massachusetts. The thousands and thousands of young people

who came in contact with him over the years will carry his teachings through their lives and to their children. Thus his work will contribute to the welfare and good citizenship of future generations. No greater tribute could a man have than that. His was a dynamic leadership. He had the cooperation of all interested in the welfare of young people. He laid the foundation upon which club work will continue to grow through the years to come. His work was that of a pioneer who saw the possibilities far into the future. He dedicated his life to the construction of a program to serve youth. He was beloved by all his coworkers and by all who knew him. It can be said of Uncle George that he gave his life to his work."

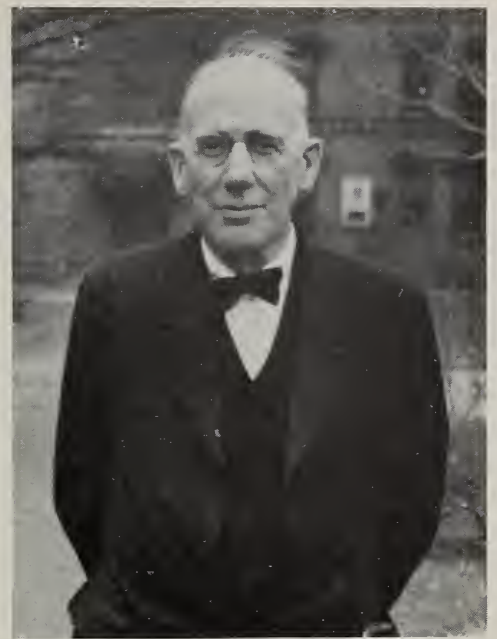
President Hugh P. Baker, in speaking of Mr. Farley, said: "If I were to use but one word in reference to Uncle George Farley, that word would be 'service.' During his 25 years as State leader of 4-H Club work, every day, every hour, his constant thought was 'How can I be of more service, more help to the boys and girls who look to us for guidance?'"

"No man ever loved his work more than Mr. Farley, and no man was ever more universally loved by the people he served."

In his report on the twenty-fifth anniversary of 4-H Club work, written in 1939, Uncle George stated: "It is recognized that this report deals only with those phases of 4-H Club work which can be measured and can definitely show the changes which have taken place in this department during the past 25 years. Little can be said of the human-interest factor which has been recognized as one of the real values of the work. There is no way of measuring what has been done through a kind word, a friendly pat on the back, or an encouraging smile by the thousands of local leaders who served with us all these years. Little can be said of the work which has been done to help young people in earning money to be used for furthering their education. This report does not contain illustrations of sportsmanship, of the development of leadership, of the friendships which have grown out of 4-H Club work. All of these things, none of them tangible, have been important factors in the development of the work over the past quarter century."

There were many outstanding developments in 4-H Club work during Uncle George's long career as State leader. One of these was the music-appreciation program. Since 1928, music appreciation has enriched 4-H Club work. In the beginning, these were merely listening programs to teach club members the beauty of music and to increase their enjoyment of it. Now the programs are related each year to a theme and are carried on in close cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and its music-appreciation program.

Another was the development of conserva-



Uncle George Farley, for 25 years a leader of 4-H Club work in Massachusetts

tion work. Uncle George was a pioneer in this phase of 4-H Club work. In Massachusetts, conservation work is divided into three parts—nature, wildlife, and forestry, with a definite program available for each part.

Uncle George was a pioneer in discussion work, now being emphasized by 4-H people everywhere. For the past 6 years discussion work has been an important part of the 4-H camps in Massachusetts. This past summer a special group of junior leaders were brought in to the college for a week's training on discussion programs.

Just 2 weeks before his death—August 28—Uncle George sat down and wrote "Reflections after 25 years." Here are just a few of the points which he set down—points that indicate the ideals which this leader had:

The greatest objective of 4-H work is to help young people to help themselves and others.

The job of 4-H Club work is to arouse young people to seek as much education as possible.

Ambition is aroused in youth not by mass production but by personal contact. The results of the past 25 years prove this beyond any question.

Those who have done the most for themselves have gone farthest and done the best.

Quality is far more valuable than numbers.

If built on vision, 4-H Club work should have a program not of today but of the next generation.

We must inculcate in boys and girls habits of healthful living, provide them with direction in the intelligent use of leisure, arouse in them worthy ambitions in order that they may live fuller and richer lives.

We must teach them the value of service as expressed in the thought that we have only what we give away.

Defense Savings for Farmers

■ Farmers are being called on to do many things these days in the interest of national defense. They are being asked to produce the food needed for healthier families here in America—and needed so sorely by our friends abroad who look to us for aid. Farmers are being asked to take part in civilian defense work; and, with their wives and children, they are being asked to buy defense savings bonds and stamps.

As the defense movement gathers momentum, farmers are asking more and more questions of their county extension agents. They ask: "What is the defense savings program as it relates to farmers and their families? What, exactly, are the defense savings bonds and stamps? Where can we get them?"

The Treasury answers these questions by saying that, in the simplest terms, the defense savings program is a democratic plan of financing a part of national defense. Its purpose is to spread the cost of defense as widely as possible among the American people, giving every American an opportunity to take a direct part in the financing of national defense and at the same time to make a rock-solid investment for his own future.

The defense savings bonds and stamps are direct obligations of the United States Government, and the full faith and credit of the United States Government is pledged for the payment of both principal and interest.

Stamps for Small Investors

The stamps are designed to meet the needs of small investors. They can be bought for a dime, a quarter, a half dollar, a dollar, or 5 dollars. With them, an attractive pocket album is given free. This way it becomes convenient to save a little at a time, regularly, until enough stamps have been accumulated to exchange for a bond. For instance, an album containing 75 of the 25-cent stamps is worth \$18.75 and can be exchanged for a bond with a face value at maturity of \$25.

Defense savings bonds can be bought for \$18.75, \$37.50, \$75, \$375, and \$750. These bonds bear interest at the rate of 2.9 percent, compounded semi-annually. By holding them for 10 years, their cash value increases to \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, respectively.

A Series E bond (the bond described above) can be redeemed for cash at any time after 60 days from the date it was issued, payable at the current cash redemption value for such units.

Almost all banks, post offices, and savings and loan associations now have defense savings bonds and stamps for sale. In addition, a number of production credit associations and farmers' cooperative buying and selling associations are making arrangements with

the Treasury Department so that they can make the bonds and stamps readily available to their members. As time goes on, other places convenient to farmers and ranchers will be designated.

Rural mail carriers will have defense savings stamps available for sale to farm families along their routes, but they will not handle the defense savings bonds.

To bring the defense savings program to the attention of all Americans, in every part of the country, and in all walks of life, the Treasury is creating State committees in every State. These committees will encourage the formation of local committees reaching into every nook and cranny of the country.

The all-important task of these committees, both State and local, is to spread information about the defense savings program among all of the 130 million Americans.

The use of exaggerated "drive" psychology is not contemplated. Instead, the Treasury seeks to encourage systematic saving through the repeated purchase of bonds and stamps out of current income. Wherever possible, the active assistance of existing organizations will be enlisted to further the defense savings program. Farm organizations, cooperatives, associations, and groups of all kinds will be asked to cooperate. Similarly, women's clubs, social and fraternal organizations, and trade and professional groups will be asked to take part in the program.

In some instances, these organizations will arrange to handle stamps and bonds for the convenience of their members, and to encourage systematic, regular purchases of the stamps and bonds. In other instances, the organizations will serve by passing along information about the program to their members. On the State level, and locally, this activity will be carried on in close conjunction with the State and local committees of the defense savings staff.

There are several reasons why every farmer—and every member of every farm family—in a position to invest any money, should invest in defense savings bonds or stamps.

1. The purchase of defense savings bonds and stamps is the quickest way in which every American can serve his country—and at the same time conserve his earnings.

2. The purchase of defense savings bonds and stamps will help to finance the national defense program, so vital to every citizen.

3. Defense savings bonds and stamps offer conservative investments in amounts that fit every need and every pocketbook.

4. Defense savings bonds and stamps offer a plan of systematic saving during the period of activity necessary to provide for national defense.

5. The purchase of these securities enables every farmer to save for the future—to build

a reserve against the uncertainties of the future.

6. In a national emergency such as this, when our Government must spend billions of dollars for necessary defense, our national income is increasing, and purchasing power is larger. Money set aside now in bonds or stamps will not compete in the market for materials necessary for defense. In this way, the purchase of bonds and stamps helps not only to finance national defense—it helps also in preventing unnecessarily high prices.

Worth \$1,225,260.39

The penalty privilege used by extension workers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, saved the Extension Service \$1,225,260.39 in postage. This is equal to a million and a quarter dollars on the appropriation. For example, Connecticut with its 77 agents saved \$13,508.82; Kansas with 256 agents saved \$45,091.01; in the West, Oregon with 105 agents saved \$17,444.14; and Tennessee with 334 agents valued the postage saved by the penalty privilege at \$48,409.05.

The mails are an effective extension tool for agents. It is difficult to estimate the actual value of this means of reaching farm families. The statistics indicate a greater use within the last 3 years, with about a third greater mailing by extension workers in the quarter ended June 30, 1941, than in the quarter ended September 30, 1939.

The effectiveness depends upon the skill and care in writing the letters, preparing the circular letters, prompt sending out of bulletins and other material requested, and, last but not least, in keeping the mailing list up to date.

This vast pile of mail in 1940 was composed of 66,203,960 individual pieces of mail. Strange to relate, only 102,513 pieces were returned because of nondelivery, 0.15 percent of all pieces mailed. This is a very fine record and has been commended by the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association. More and more agents are availing themselves of the post-office facilities for correcting mailing lists.

■ "Leadership through Practice" was the theme of the sixteenth annual leadership school for 4-H Club members at the Pennsylvania State College, August 10-16. One hundred and seventy delegates from 58 counties were in attendance.

Talks, discussions, training in song and recreation leading, practice in planning banquets, campfire programs, picnics, and vesper services, nature study, campus tours, assemblies, a picnic and banquet, a citizenship ceremony, and a candlelight service were on the program. During the last 3 days of the week the delegates assisted the State club leaders in the activities of the annual State Club Week.

They Say Today

Cooperation of Priorities Officials

One of the most important jobs of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations is to present agriculture's case before the defense officials who are responsible for granting priorities for metals, chemicals, and other strategic materials. We soon discovered that this was largely a matter of understanding, and as soon as the priorities officials understood why agriculture needed certain things, we received the fullest sympathy and cooperation.

This sympathetic attitude does not mean that we can expect to get for agriculture everything we want or need. Priorities and rationing, which may be expected to increase greatly as our defense program develops, are already affecting poultry equipment, milking equipment, fencing, steel grain bins, tractors, and some farm machinery. Nitrates, the basis for explosives as well as for fertilizers, may be affected soon. Other chemicals and drugs for insecticides, fungicides, and disinfectants are likely to be short. The shortage of farm labor, the increased cost of things farmers buy, and all of the other things that make up a war-time economy must be faced by farmers planning for the future.—*M. Clifford Townsend, Director, Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, United States Department of Agriculture.*

Rules and Politics

As a leader, you must have knowledge of parliamentary procedure. Rules of procedure are necessary to properly conduct any meeting composed of a number of persons. Our Government is a parliamentary government, and when you acquaint yourselves with parliamentary procedure you are acquiring knowledge that will be very valuable to you throughout life, not only in your local community meetings but as members of other groups, as a member of the State legislature, or as a Member of the United States Congress. In Congress, a Member would be like a carpenter without tools if he did not possess a knowledge of parliamentary procedure. A well-directed point of order can be as effective in an assembly as cannon upon the field of battle. Without a knowledge of rules one is almost helpless in an organization. Therefore, I recommend to you that you study and become thoroughly familiar with parliamentary rules of procedure.

You have heard politics, which is the basis of any democracy, criticized. You have doubtless heard the statement made, "Let us keep politics out of this or that kind of work," and "Let us not have any politics in connection with what we are attempting to do." These statements are often made, but on careful analysis they do not hold water. The truth is, politics is the masses controlling. One who is against politics is against the

people ruling and, therefore, against our American way of life and our democratic form of government. One who holds a political office has been successful because he had the good will of the people who elected him. One who succeeds as a merchant, as a doctor, as a lawyer, or in any other business or profession, succeeds because he has the good will of the people. Hitler does not believe in politics; neither does Mussolini. They are opposed to the people ruling. They want a dictator form of government. Anyone who is opposed to totalitarianism and dictatorship is in favor of politics, which is our American form of government. Politics can be good or bad. Let us work to keep politics clean and our elections fair, in order properly to preserve our country.—*Hon. Wright Patman of Texas in an address before the National Conference of 4-H Clubs, Washington, D. C., June 15, 1941.*

One Woman's Opinion

A friendly reader puts me on a spot. She wants me to name the feminine organization which in my opinion is doing the best group job in defense of democracy. Because the times call for moral courage, I shall do so and duck.

The Home Demonstration Clubs. As you know, this group is composed wholly of farm women. The average city dweller, housewife or business woman is entirely out of touch with it. I know any number of intelligent club leaders who know nothing whatever about what it has done or what it is doing.

Well, take it from me, those women are doing plenty. All their activity is based on common sense, on actual community needs, and their aim is the preservation and defense of the American home; therefore as defenders of democracy I think they are tops.

They waste no time on abstractions. Theories which absorb so much of our club attention give way to hard facts, and facts with which their membership is familiar.

In short, these women are not busy improving other people, either on the opposite side of the continent or the opposite side of the earth—they are trying to improve themselves. Their meetings are an exchange of practical ideas about practical subjects, subjects which women must master if they expect to function as good citizens—child training, sewing, nutrition, the preparation and preservation of foodstuffs, religious standards in the home, recreation, poverty, and crime problems in their neighborhoods.

Maybe because most of them do their own cooking, they seldom eat at meetings. Also they take their children with them, which is bound to inspire in the youngsters a desire to imitate their elders—and isn't that the best way of teaching?

It seems to me this group of farmers' wives and daughters is working wonders in the interest of the national economy, and because it represents the roots of that economy—the stable, self-respecting, industrious American family—I believe it deserves to be named the most useful and promising of our many feminine organizations.—*Mrs. Walter Ferguson, The Washington Daily News.*

ON THE CALENDAR

- Pan American Cotton Congress, Memphis, Tenn., October 6–10.
- National Dairy Show, Memphis, Tenn., October 11–18.
- American Royal Forty-third Annual Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 18–25.
- National Rural Home Council, Nashville, Tenn., October 20.
- U. S. Liaison Committee, American Country Life Association, Nashville, Tenn., October 20–24.
- American Dietetic Association, St. Louis, Mo., October 20–24.
- Annual Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., October 20–25.
- American Country Life Association Meeting, Nashville, Tenn., October 21–24.
- National Home Demonstration Council, Nashville, Tenn., October 21–22.
- National Horse Show Association, New York, N. Y., November 5–12.
- Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., November 10–12.
- National Grange Meeting, Seventy-fifth Anniversary Convention, Worcester, Mass., November 12–21.
- Child Study Association of America, Inc., New York, N. Y., November 14–15.
- International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 6.
- National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 6.

CONTENTS

	Page
Food Is a Weapon.....	Inside front cover
Extension Agents and Defense— <i>Paul H. Appleby</i>	145
The Newspaper Works for Me— <i>Mary M. Leaming, N. J.</i>	147
Farming in a Vital Defense Area— <i>W. Guy Hood, Ala.</i>	148
Louisiana's New Director.....	149
Everyday Nutrition Is Good Defense— <i>Mrs. Marguerite Dixon, N. Y.</i>	150
In Kentucky Homes.....	151
Meeting the Farm Labor Shortage, Mass.....	152
Oregon Labor Supply.....	152
Food Will Win the War and Write the Peace— <i>Claude R. Wickard</i>	153
Teamwork Demonstrated— <i>W. L. Stephens and Leo L. Anderson, Idaho</i>	154
Moving Arkansas Peaches.....	155
S. C. S.-Extension Relationships.....	155
One Way To Do It.....	156
Do You Know G. T. Klein, Mass.....	157
Extension Research.....	158
4-H Club Work Loses Leader, Mass.....	159
Defense Savings for Farmers.....	160
They Say Today.....	page 3 of cover

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